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FEBRUARY 12, 1762. THE No. 579.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freshest ADVICES, FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK.

HINTS *for making* WINE *in* AMERICA.

THE Society for encouraging Arts, &c. having offered Premiums on the Importation of Wine, the Produce of the British Colonies, the following Observations tend to shew the Practicability of enforcing the Regulations of that truly laudable Society, and may be the Means of putting some Gentlemen in the Colonies on a right Method of managing their Vines, when it can only be ascribed to their Ignorance of the most proper and best Manner of managing their Grapes that they have not as yet made as good Wine as moft that is made in Europe.

The Author from whom I borrow my Remarks put the Island of Bermudas particularly in his Eye, when he wrote them; however, moft of them may be of equal Use to the Planters in Virginia, Georgia and South-Carolina. As I shall only give some few of the most important of his Observations, I must refer those who would be glad of further Satisfaction, and of seeing the Objections that have been made to this Scheme solidly answered, to the Book itself, which I think will be sufficient to convince the most incredulous; the Book I mean is the second Volume of the Works of the late Aaron Hill, Esq; wherein are several excellent Letters on this Subject to Mr. Popple. Mr. Hill observes that the Board of Trade, in a State of the Plantations, laid before the House of Lords, affirm that they had Reason for concluding it practicable to produce at Bermudas the Wine made in Madeira; and that the Plantations of Virginia and Carolina could produce excellent Wine is evident, says Mr. Hill, from their being encumbered with wild Vines; and likewise from another Circumstance, that Slips or Cuttings of Vines, brought from Europe, being planted in Virginia in the Spring, produce Grapes of the Autumn of that very same Year they are planted.

Such Grapes are of so easy a Growth in those Countries, why is not Wine, that Commodity merely, there? The Truth is, says Mr. Hill, they want Skill and Philosophy; their Globe, having never been weakened by Culture, retains too rich and too oily a Rancour: Hence the Flesh of their Grapes is too clammy, and instead of a free fluid Liquor emits in the Pressing a Juice of a ropy Consistence like Jelly, mixed with a fibrous and pulpy coarse Substance, that floats up and down in the Liquor, and the natural Heat of those Latitudes excites a rapid and strong Fermentation; this Excess in the Ferment is increased by the Foulness of too turbid a Must, so that before it can clarify it works itself acid.

As they do not know the Cause of this Fault, they are sure to fall short of its Remedy. They ought to dig Vaults, and therein let down close covered fermenting Backs, deep into the Ground, where the Air would be cooled, and kept temperate. In these Backs their bruised Grapes, after treading or breaking, should lie five or six Days more after pressing, during which Time the Skins fermenting and sinking together with the Must would, by Means of their tartarous Salt mixing with and rectifying the oily Tenacity of the Juice, separate the wiry Part from the fleshy, and give Thinness and Fluidity to the Liquor; so that being afterwards pressed out in Air Bags, and put fine into the same Backs to work, the Fermentation would stop at its due Point of Time, and the Wine be rich, lively, and durable.

The Portugueze, as a Check to the Aptness in their Madeira Wines to grow eager, instead of the Method I have described above, put in a considerable Proportion of Lime: Hereby, indeed, they break the Coherence of too ropy a Must, and introduce an alcaline Balance, that they may resist any acid Tendency in the Course of the Ferment; but then, on the other Side, Time, as we see in the refining of Sugars, absorbs and destroys volatile Oils, which give Wines all their Odour and Flavour, leaving a hot unpleasant Taste in their Room, that requires very long keeping, extreme Mildness in the Cask, and sometimes a too warm and improper Expence before it can throw off a Twang that is disagreeable at first to all Palates. The wearing out of this Taste, in some Measure, by incessant Commotions at Sea, is the true Cause of that Difference so often observed in Favour of Madeira Wines carried first to our Colonies, and then brought back to England, compared with those which come over directly from Madeira to London.

Mr. Hill observes further that the People in Bermudas and Virginia have, for these many Years past, been in a great Errour, in looking on Frenchmen as the only People proper to instruct them with Regard to their Vineyards; for, if they are to have Help from a Foreigner, a Spaniard would make the best Vigneron, for a Latitude so nearly approaching his own; whereas the Wine Countries of France, lying at a Medium about 48 North, such a Difference as 16 in the Latitude produces a proportionable Disagreement of Quality in the Wines, and therefore each must require to be managed in a Method the Reverse of the other; and no Doubt the wise Frenchmen they sent for took no small Pains to miscarry, by pressing (as they were used to do at home) no Bunches but the full ripe, and picked Ones; and this Care it was that confounded their Purpose, for in such delicious Grapes as grow in Bermudas and Virginia the Oil is the predominant Quality, and the green Grapes, which Nature has mixed on the same Branches with ripe Ones, prepare a Tartar to pepper the lucious Excess of the Oil.

The RULE of DRINKING,

from the Greek of Epicharmus.

THREE Pints of Wine, and Three and no More
May do it [illegible]
The first to Health [illegible]
The next but [illegible]
For But the Fourth [illegible]
When they have [illegible]
But they who [illegible]
Grow [illegible]
Five Pints will [illegible]
Of [illegible]
But if [illegible]

The PRINCIPLES *and* PRACTICE *of* FREETHINKERS.

THE Religion of Freethinkers, which makes so much Noise in the World, and is every Day increasing, is a Production of our Age, unknown to the Ancients, and seems to be composed of the four Religions now reigning; and first,

Of Paganism, from whence it borrows the Adoration of a Multitude of Divinities; such as good Cheer, good Wine, fine Women, Musick, Dancing, publick Diversions, Gaming, in fine every Thing that conveys Pleasure to the Senses.

Of Judaism, from which it derives its Hatred and Aversion for all pious well disposed Christians, and the turning their Devotions into Ridicule.

Mahometanism has furnished it with a Paradise of voluptuous Banqueting Houses, or Taverns and Bagnios, and taught its Votaries to place their Beatitude in terrestrial Pleasures. Lastly,

Of Christianity, it preserves the Baptism; as to all the other Articles of the Christian Faith, the Disciples of this Religion look on them as pious Frauds, invented to enslave the Rights of the Populace.

The numerous Adherents to this flourishing Sect believe in Nothing but what is agreeable to their corrupt Appetites, their unruly Wills and Affections. The Devil is their Archbishop, the Demons that preside over the several Vices their Bishops, the Tavern is their Church, and the Coffee-House their Chapel; their Lent is the Conversation of pious good People, and their publick Penance the hearing of a Sermon; their Bible is a Pack of Cards, the four Kings of which supply the Place of our four Evangelists; the seven mortal Sins are the moral Virtues, and a Declaration of Love serves them in Room of Confession; their Psalms are the new Songs that are sung at the publick Gardens, the Playhouse, and the Opera-House; and their Alms the Profanes they make to Pimps, Bawds, and young Whores; publick Worship fatigues them, and Evening Prayers are an unprofitable Loss of Time; a Playbill is their Collect for the Day, Gazetteer and Chronicles are their Epistles, and Romances their Gospels; their Mouths are Magazines of impertinent Trifles, and their Ears are ever open to receive all absurd idle Stories against the true Religion and its Professors; the History of the Martyrs they esteem as a mere Fable, and look on the whole History of the Fall of Man as a Romance; Money is one of the principal Pillars of Religion, and Poverty is accounted an unpardonable Vice; the Praises and Commendations they bestow on their Dexterity, Address and Prowess, in the Gratifications of their Passions, are palmed on the Young for the Acts of the Apostles; their blessed Souls are the choice Spirits, the Sons of Comus, and their Guardian Angels Vintners and their Waiters; as for your poor Priests, some esteem them Drones that suck the Honey the industrious Bee has accumulated; others call them black and white Magpies, and others again celestial Asses.

In fine, as they spend their Youth in the Service of the World, the Flesh, and the Devil; and Age at Last, forwarded in by Debauchery, and handed in by Infirmity, renders them unfit for further Service in this World; Lucifer against their Death, out of Gratitude, prepares them an Hospital in one of the warmest and most comfortable Situations in all his wide spreading Dominions.

MADRID, *November* 9.

ACCORDING to the last Letters from Lima, there is a Spaniard living at Caxamalca, a Town in Peru, who is 140 Years of Age. He has been three Times married, had fifteen Children by his first Wife, four by his second, and nine by his third; besides several natural Children, for the Intervals between each Marriage. He has lived in the Gold Countries, and can reckon 800 Pistoles that have passed from him. He never was sick, nor does he even feel the Infirmities of old Age, being now able to walk Half a League. The Truth of this is said to be well attested.

BASLE, *Nov.* 4. We no longer make a Mystery of the Armaments carrying on in this Harbour, and other Ports of the Ocean. It is declared that the Government intends to invade Scotland; and it is because we cannot without Danger to such an Expedition, giving possible Obstacles to the Enemy, that no Care is taken to conceal it. The taking of Port Mahon, though concerted three Months beforehand, was nay the last Secret till [illegible] was fully executed.

BRESLAU, *Feb.* 15. The French have entirely evacuated this District. The greatest Part of their Army is at present encamped at Meissen. Yesterday the entire rear-guard marched. The French had quitted the 10th, with the following Circumstances: At Nine in the Morning Marshal Broglio, who remained in the Town with a Guard, after the Departure of the Troops, gave Orders to let Fire to the Mines which had been laid in those Works before, both under the Ramparts and under the Gates of Neustadt and Elb, and under the Water Tower. The Explosion was terrible; the Ground shook, the Windows of several Houses in the Town were broke, and many Persons wounded by Splinters of the Stones. The Marshal himself, who rode through the Town to Hoffskirch, to calm the Alarms of the Inhabitants, and prevent the Soldiers from committing any Excesses, was several Times in Danger of being crushed to Death. General Wallmoden was actually killed on the Spot, by a large Stone falling on him. The Town of Eimbeck, and its Neighbourhood, resemble Nothing so much as a Desert. The different Districts have been foraged, so that Nobody knows yet where they shall have Necessaries and Forage during the Winter.

The Head-Quarters of the Allies will be removed this Day to Eimbeck. The French have carried off many of the Country People in the Neighbourhood of Gottingen, to work on the Fortifications of that Town, which they are resolved to maintain this Winter, if they did the last.

VIENNA, *Nov.* 21. The Day before Yesterday a Courier arrived here from Marshal Daun. His Despatches inform us that on the 5th his Excellency caused the Posts of Reissen, Nossen and Hirschfeld, all in the Front of Prince Henry's Head-Quarters, to be attacked by the Division of Troops under the Orders of the Generals Zetwitz, Brentan and Riesch, that the Enemy retired from all Parts, and that we took from them two Field-Pieces, with three Captains, two Lieutenants, and 150 Soldiers, and near 300 Deserters are since gone to our Camp. On the 6th the Marshal despatched the said Generals on Detached with their respective Corps. M. Campitelli, [illegible] marched to the Right against Freyberg, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert of Saxony to their Left. Thus Prince Henry is at present reduced to great Straits.

Head Quarters of Prince Henry at BARUTH, *near* MEISSEN, *Nov.* 12. On the 11th Instant, Colonel Kleist dislodged the Austrians from Great Schirma, in Order to observe the Movements making by their Troops in the Environs of Freyberg. On the 5th in the Morning all our advanced Posts, from Siebenlehen near Meissen, as far as Roswein near Mulda, were attacked at the same Instant, and compelled to retire with some Loss. We maintained ourselves nevertheless in the Villages of Teutsch-Bohra, Basle and Eigenstadt, which cover the Camp of Kazenhauser. The Design of the Austrians was to have rendered themselves Masters of the Heights of Nossen, and to have marched 12 Battalions behind Roswein. On the 7th they were dislodged from this last Place by General Seydlitz. Our Posts being at present very considerable on the other Side of the Mulda, the Movements of the Enemy gives us less Uneasiness, and we think no longer of changing our Position. We made about 60 Prisoners in the Affair of the 5th, and kill'd many on our Part.

LEIPSICK, *Nov.* 14. Notwithstanding the considerable Reenforcements which have joined the Army of Marshal Daun from Silesia, we have not hitherto learned that this General (if we except the Attack of the Posts of Nossen, Hirschfeld and Roswein) has done any Thing against the Troops of Prince Henry, which remain quiet in their Camp near Meissen. As for the Army of the Empire, which may perhaps actually amount to between [illegible] and 40,000 Men, Part of it continues still partly posted behind the Elbe, and partly behind the Saale. The Corps under the Orders of General [illegible], which marched some Time since into the County of Mansfeld, to Order to levy Contributions there, is retired from thence, and come to take up its Quarters of Cantonment in the District of Merseburg.

FRANKFORT on the Oder, *Nov.* 16. The Corps of Prussian Troops under the Orders of General Schenckendorff, having been joined near Altenstadt by that of General Platen, the latter immediately marched towards Stargard, with a View of dislodging from thence the Corps of Russians commanded by General Berg; but this last did not think it proper to wait for him, and therefore retreated at his Approach in Haste towards the Army of Count Romanzoff. It is pretended that M. Platen is since advanced very near Colberg: Thus in all Appearance he will make some new Attempt to oblige the Enemy to withdraw from before that Place, which still continues to make a good Defence.

HANOVER, *Nov.* 17. Duke Ferdinand has his Head Quarters still at Eimbeck, and the French Army has again put itself in Motion from Mohringen, to march towards Gottingen and Munden. In the Afternoon of the 13th the Hereditary Prince attacked the Enemies Posts at Nordheim and Catlenburg, and made on that Occasion a Number of Prisoners. The French have also abandoned Uslar, and already caused several Regiments, as well Infantry as Cavalry, to march into the Country of Fulda and Hesse, who all take their Route towards the Mayne.

In the Night between the 13th and 14th, there happened an Affair at Catlenburg, but we know not the Particulars. It is said, however, that it has been very bloody on both Sides; but that it terminated to the Advantage of the Allies, who made some Prisoners on this Occasion, and have also taken Artillery.

Marche of BRANDENBURG, *Nov.* 17. The Armies in Silesia keep still very nearly the same Position. The Austrians have drawn, in the upper Part of that Province, a Line from Parthan to the other Side of Jauer in Lusace, and the King is still at Strehlen, from whence his Majesty goes from Time to Time to visit the Quarters of Cantonment, which he has caused his Troops to take.

PARIS, *Nov.* 17. A Courier is arrived here from London, but we know not whether he is charged with a Present from his Britannick Majesty for Mr. de Bussy, or with some Despatches relative to a second Negotiation.

The Duke de Choiseul has wrote to the Intendants of Marine, that the Pensions and Salaries of the Seamen, whether Invalids or in Service, will be instantly paid; that the Officers and Sailors to whom the Half-pay had been formerly refused, would now be allowed it; that the Widows of Mariners, killed either in the King's Ships or on Board Privateers, would be on the same Foundation of the State; and that his Majesty is firmly resolved to restore, entirely and speedily, the Marine of France.

Let our Politicians take for an Axiom, that France can always do what she will, when she employs all the Means she has in her Hands to preserve the Ascendant which her Situation, her Power, and her Riches, give her over those haughty Islanders, who make such an important Figure in Europe only because she has too much neglected in the Beginning to curb and confound their Presumption.

A Body of between 25 and 30,000 Men is assembling in Brittany, which, with other Preparations, sufficiently indicate an approaching Expedition; of which the Viscount de Belsonce and the Chevalier de St. Croix, who are both at Brest, will probably have the Direction.

ALTONA, *Nov.* 17. The Garrison of Glogau having been considerably augmented, a Detachment hath been made from it to destroy the remaining Magazines of the Russians in Poland.

Major-General Schenckendorff, who is encamped at Custrin, will soon pass the Oder; and after joining General Platen, who hath taken Post near Konigsberg in the New March, will march to the Relief of Colberg. The Russians have made two fresh Attacks, without Success, on that Place; in one, they left behind 2000 Slain.

HAMBURG, *Nov.* 17. The Forces under the Command of Field Marshal Butterlin, and that Division of the Army commanded by General Fermor, have both begun their Retreat, after strengthening the Corps under General Romanzow, who has Orders to reduce Colberg, and to bury the Prince of Wurtemburg and his Troops in its Ruins. At the Close of the Month of October this was very near being the Case, the Garrison of that Place being absolutely without Provision; but the Governour observing a Vessel at the Mouth of the Harbour, manned two little Sloops, with which they became Masters of it and a Lading of Rye, which furnished them with Subsistence. General Schenckendorff, with the Detachment under his Command, has joined General Platen very opportunely; for the Russian General Berg soon after attacked General Platen, by whom he was vigorously repulsed, with the Loss of 500 Men. The two Generals, with their combined Corps, are in full March for Colberg.

RINTELN, *Nov.* 12. At Length Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick has, with great Ability, carried his Point. Marshal Broglio declared publickly on all Occasions, that there was Nothing he wished for more than to come to a general Action with the Allies; and conducted his Affairs in such a Manner as to give all the Countenance possible to this Opinion, believing that the Allies were actually retired. Yesterday at Daybreak he found they had turned his Left, and were on the Point of attacking him in Flank and Rear: On this he gave immediate Orders for blowing up the old and new Works here, which was done with so much Precipitation that General Waldner was buried under a Piece of the Wall; and though immediately taken out, has dislocated his Shoulder. Count Broglio was still in greater Danger. After this Operation the French immediately began their Retreat to Moringen, from whence they will probably continue their March to Gottingen. His Serene Highness has fixed his Head-Quarters here for the present.

HAGUE, *Nov.* 24. We have received positive Advices from Spain, that most of the Men of War that have been employed this Summer are ordered to be laid up. The Court has ordered a Copy of the Family Convention with the Crown of France to be given to the British Minister. We have received, by Express, the Confirmation of the French having retreated towards Gottingen, after a brisk Dispute with the Allies, in which the Marquis of Granby and Major Frazer distinguished themselves extremely. The Partizans of France talk in a very high Strain of their naval Armament at Brest and Rochefort, which they pretend is to cover an Invasion either on Ireland or Scotland.

LONDON, *November* 28.

The active Measures taken in fitting out our Fleets, and in other Departments of the Army and Navy, are more necessary than ever at this Time, when the Nation in general are so dissatisfied with the late Changes; for should those now in Power do Nothing, or even their Measures, though ever so well taken, be attended with ill Success, it is easy to foresee that it will add greatly to the Discontent of the People.

By private Letters from Paris, which came by the last Flanders Mail, we have Advice that the Court of France, having been informed of the fitting out at Portsmouth an Expedition Fleet and Transports to sail for Martinica, to attempt the Reduction of that Island, had ordered fifteen Men of War to sail from Brest with Troops and Stores on Board for its Defence; and that the Negro Slaves at Martinico were also to be armed, to act in Concert with the French Troops against the British Forces: But, as our Fleet on their Coasts keeps a good Lookout, it is presumed the French Squadron will not be able to sail without their Knowledge; and, if so, we may possibly stop them on their Course.

The Exchange to Spain has altered greatly within these few Days.

His Grace the Duke of Bedford is appointed Lord Privy-Seal.

Col. Clive is to be made a Peer of Ireland, by the Title of Baron Plassy.

We hear from Brocadale, in the Island of Sky, that immense Shoals of Herrings appear at present in a Loch in that Parish. About eighteen Vessels from Campbeltoun, and the Shire of Argyle, are plying with great Success; but there is Room for many more.

By an Extract of a Letter from Capt. John Thompson, of the Mary and Anne, bound from Malaga to Bristol, we learn that on his Passage he was attacked by the Duke de Nassilles, of 16 Guns, in Sight of seven Spanish

Men of War of the Line, full of Soldiers: the Admiral fired at the Privateer, and silenced her; and told Capt. Thompson, after they had brought to, he might safely proceed, as he would carry the Frenchman under his Stern for two Days.

Letters received Yesterday from the Hague, by the Mail on Thursday, say that for a Week past several grand Conferences have been held between the Ministers of France, Vienna, Russia, Great-Britain and Prussia; and a Report is again renewed, that an Accommodation was on Foot. And it is said that a Courier has been lately despatched from hence to France.

It is said Mr. Keith, our Minister to the Court of Russia, has sent over to our Court the Plan of a Treaty of Commerce, projected between Russia and Great-Britain, very much to the Advantage of both Nations.

Letters from Cadiz, by the last Flanders Mail, advise that the Court of Madrid had ordered the Men of War, in the several Ports of Spain, to be disarmed; and a Ship arrived Yesterday in the River, in twenty Days from Seville, brings the same Account. However, it is well known that the Spaniards have lately sent several Men of War to the West-Indies, at different Times; and perhaps their laying up, at this Season, those that remain in the Ports of old Spain, may be intended as a Deception, or they may want Sailors to man them.

It is reported that an Account is brought by a Ship arrived at Plymouth from Seville, that there has been another terrible Earthquake at Lisbon.

The Return of Mr. PITT's coming into the Administration again, next Week, gives the greatest Pleasure to most of the trading People in this Metropolis, who say they shall be the more willing to advance the necessary Sums for carrying on the War.

We hear that on Wednesday last his Royal Highness the Duke of York was made an Admiral.

It is said that the Court of Spain has, by the Earl of Bristol, our Minister there, communicated to our Court a Copy of the Treaty concluded in August last between them and France.

The Officer who arrived here on Thursday last from the King of Prussia, and whom it was said brought an Account of the Russians having raised the Siege of Colberg, and of Prince Eugene of Wurtemburg being in Pursuit of them with his Troops, is now said to have come on an Affair which has no Relation to Colberg.

[illegible] ringing, Guns fired, and other Rejoicings made, in the Parish of [illegible], Surry, on Miss Phillips receiving an Account that her Ticket [illegible] a Prize of 20,000 l. It was presented to her by Commissioner [illegible], which Servant had not delivered it above two Hours before he was [illegible] to acquaint her it was come up a Prize of 20,000 l.

We hear that a large Sum of Money will soon be granted towards discharging the Debts of the Navy, which will prove a great Encouragement to Seamen.

By Letters from [illegible] (first a Letter from Pitt) it appears the Ardour with which the Frenchmen continue to work, not only at Brest, Rochefort, Toulon, [illegible], but in all the Dock-yards of the Kingdom, to put their Fleets into a respectable Footing. The Manufactures that are taken for this Purpose, gives the Court to understand [illegible] Beginning in [illegible]. One Thing is certain, which is that the [illegible] must have a Fleet of 40 Sail of the Line at Sea.

[illegible] from Gottenburg, the brave Prince Ferdinand was [illegible] the Head of Count [illegible], by sending him to his Tent, [illegible], during the Time the Operations of his Army. [illegible] using the utmost Diligence to get his Troops

[illegible] very attentive to the Measures [illegible] in the present Conjuncture: Some, who [illegible] and [illegible] are [illegible] peculiarly upon [illegible] will be in her Palace[illegible] before a [illegible] will not declare herself until she be in a Condition [illegible] the English in all Parts. It is certain that Spain [illegible] by the said Lord. The Marquis de Prenge Ferdinand, has received Orders to send to [illegible] as many Deserters as appear, as may offer themselves; to [illegible] good Pay, and to give them about [illegible] for their Passage.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 18.

[illegible] Ship *Chesterfield*, Capt. *Scott*, is arrived in *Hampton Road*; with the Packet, Capt. *Bennet*, for *York River*.

[illegible] Advices, there is Mention of the Arrival of the [illegible] Men of War, Capt. *Norris*, with Part of the Troops from the [illegible]; the Remainder to follow, with the Rest. Among the Capts. *Keppel*, *Hyton* and *Marshall*, the Capts. *Warren* and *Rous* were not arrived, and the latter had lost [illegible] The Expedition [illegible] is taken off Belle [illegible] Coast [illegible] have been making [illegible] Artificers [illegible] reinforced for Quel. Sterling.

Entered inwards in the James River District of JAMES *River*,

Feb. 15. Sarah, Williams, from Salem, with 6 Hhds of Salt, 2 Barrels of [illegible], Sundry wearing Apparel, 1 Hhd. of Rum, 2 Hhds. of Molasses, and 3 Barrels of Beer.

16. Olive-Branch, Nicholas Stephens, from Rhode-Island, with 7 Hhds. of Rum, 1 Pipe of Wine, 2 Hhds. of Molasses, and 1 Dozen of Arms.

18. Little-Molly, Thomas Farmer, from Nevis, with 13 Barrels of Sugar.

19. Duncannon, Stephen Parish, from Whitehaven, with European Goods.

20. Hope, Joseph Morrison, from Jamaica, with 3 Casks of Sugar, and 5 Hhds. of Molasses.

21. Industry, Richard Chaffin, from Nevis, with 8 Hhds. of Rum, 3 Hhds. of Molasses, and 7 Firkins of Sugar.

22. Industry, William Coffin, from Madeira, with 10 Pipes, 6 Hogsheads, and 4 Quarter-Casks of Wine.

Cleared outwards,

Feb. 15. Bowie, Peter Patterson, for Barbadoes, with 270 Barrels of Pork, 50 Barrels of Beef, 56 Barrels of Bread, 52 Barrels of Tar, 28 Barrels of Turpentine, 7 Barrels of Tallow, 1180 Bushels of Corn, 37 Bushels of Peafe, 1 Ton and 3 Quarters of Bar Iron, 27,000 Feet of Lumber, and 1900 Pieces of Scantling.

17. Tybitha, John Robinson, for Jamaica, with 30 Barrels of Beef, 80 Barrels of Pork, 2814 Pieces of Scantling and Plank, and 26,000 Feet of Lumber.

18. Eagle, Richard Allison, for Whitehaven, with 50 Hhds. of Tobacco, 784 Barrels of Tar, 50 Barrels of Turpentine, and 1250 Staves.

[illegible] with 230 Barrels of Pork, 12 Barrels of [illegible] Bushels of Corn, and [illegible] Feet of Lumber.

[illegible] with 200 Barrels of Pork, 600 Bushels of Corn, [illegible], and 80,000 Feet of Lumber.

[illegible] for Antigua, with 126 Barrels of Pork, 4 [illegible] Lumber.

[illegible] Lightner, for Philadelphia, with 45 Hhds. of Flour, and [illegible]

Entered inwards in the James River District of JAMES *River*.

Feb. 1. [illegible] with 450 Bags, 3 Barrels of Lard, 1 Hhds. of Molasses, and [illegible]

2. Schooner [illegible], [illegible], with 2 Hhds and 2 Barrels of Rum, 1 Barrels of Lard, [illegible] and four Ware.

Feb. 3. Schooner Swan, William [illegible], for Salem, with 1600 Bushels of Corn, 40 Barrels of Pork, 2 Barrels of Lard, 25 Bushels of Wheat, and 6 do. Peafe and Beans.

4. Schooner Swallow, Peter Obet, for Salem, with 2300 Bushels of Corn, 300 do. Wheat, 3 Bushels of Beans, and 300 Wt. of Butter.

☞ *We are desired by the Managers of the York Lottery to inform the Publick that there was a Mistake in the List of Prizes last Week; for one of those of fifty Pounds, N° 3772, being a Prize, and not a Blank.*

Advertisements.

THIS is to acquaint the MERCHANTS, and Masters of Ships, who have applied to his Honour the Governour and myself for Convoy, that I shall sail from *Hampton* Road, with such Ships as are then ready, on [illegible] Instant. Given under my Hand, on Board his Majesty's Ship *Diana*, this [illegible] of *February*, 1762. *William Adams.*

THIS is to acquaint the MERCHANTS, and Masters of Ships, in this Colony, that I shall be ready, in *Hampton* Road, on [illegible] next, to take under my Convoy such Ships as are then ready to sail for [illegible]. Given under my Hand, on Board his Majesty's Ship *Chesterfield*, this [illegible] of *February*, 1762. *John Scott.*

TO BE LET on CHARTER,

The Sloop POTOWMACK, *John Thompson* Master, now lying at [illegible], Burthen about 300 Hogsheads of Tobacco. Inquire of the said *John Thompson*, or *Neil Jamieson*, and Company.

PORT-ROYAL, *February* 2, 1762.

ANY BAKER intending shortly to leave

[illegible] for teaching [illegible] Encouragement, in

THESE is to forbid any Person from purchasing the Land whereof Dr. [illegible] Greenlah, late of the County of *Caroline*, lived; I having purchased the same, during my Life, of my Son *Charles Nolen*, and paid the Consideration to him.

Elizabeth Prof.

To be LET *to the lowest Bidder, on* Tuesday *the* 16*th of* March *next, if fair (if not, the next fair Day)*

THE Building of a commodious Brick Church in *St. Paul's* Parish, *Stafford* County. A Sum of Money, not less than 1201. will be advanced to the Undertaker, immediately after his giving Bond and sufficient Security for Performance of the Work; as also other Sums, at certain Stages of the Building, as shall be agreed upon between the Undertaker and Churchwardens. They that incline to undertake the said Building, are desired to meet the Subscribers at *St. Paul's* Church, in *Stafford* County, at the Time above-mentioned.

John Stith,
William Fitzhugh, } Churchwardens.

To be SOLD *by the* SUBSCRIBER, *living in* SUSSEX,

A TRACT of Land, on *James* River, in *Surry* County, containing about 1200 Acres. The said Land lies eight Miles above *Swan's-Point*, and about the same Distance below *Cobbs-Point*; is very well timbered, has a good Apple Orchard on it, and a great Number of other fruit Trees, and is a very pleasant Situation for a Gentleman. The Terms may be known on applying to me. *John Cargill.*

AS there is an absolute Necessity of my making proper Remittances to *England*, in Order to carry on my Business, and as many of my Customers have been very backward in discharging their Accounts: I take this Opportunity of requesting them that, except ready Payments be made, I shall certainly put them into proper Hands.

William Parker.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, in *Prince-William*, near *Quantico* Creek, a black Mare, with a Star in her Forehead, a Snip on her Nose, and branded on the near Buttock [illegible] also a tiny Yearling Colt. The Owner may have them on paying up the Law directs.

John Simpson.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, in *Prince-George*, a black Horse, about 14 Hands high, with a Star in his Forehead, a cropped Mane and Tail, some Saddle-spots, and is branded on the near Shoulder thus [illegible], in a Piece; posted, and appraised to forty Pounds. The Owner may have him on paying at the Law directs.

Mary Gary.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, in *Cumberland*, six Hogs, about two Years old, four of them Barrows, and the other two spayed Sows; four grizzled, and the other two fairly coloured; marked with a Swallow-Fork and Underkeel in the right Ear, in the left with an Under and Overkeel; posted, and appraised to 36 Shillings. The Owner may have them on paying as the Law directs. *Thomas Christain.*

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, in *Hanover*, five Head of Cattle; two Steers, one of them pied, the other red; three Heifers, two pied, the other red; all marked in each Ear with a Crop, and an Underkeel in the right: Posted, and appraised to three Pounds fifteen Shillings. The Owner may have them on paying as the Law directs,

Mann Satterwhite.

To be RENTED, *and entered on immediately,*

THE Dwelling-House of *William Newsum*, deceased, in the Town of *Petersburg*, with a very good Garden, a Pasture and Outhouses.

T t

FEBRUARY 25, 1762.

WHEREAS I am duly authorized, and have effectually taken Poſſeſſion of the Double Ferry, conſiſting of the, and Iſlands, of Land, ſituate and lying [illegible], Pariſh, in [illegible] County, Virginia, for the Term of [illegible] Years, from the Date hereof, I do hereby caution all Perſons to forbear [illegible] the ſaid Iſlands, or any Part thereof, without my Conſent, as they will anſwer the contrary at their Peril. And I do hereby give Notice, that I will not pay any Debts the ſaid Ferry may contract.

William Hardy.

WILLIAMSBURG, February 3, 1762.

WHEREAS the Houſe of Burgeſſes and Miſſes, have thought proper, by their Reſolution of Yeſterday, to diſcontinue the Aſſembly Ball, which was intended to be given on Thurſday Evening next, in Honour of the Birth-Day of His Majeſty King George the Third: The Managers of the Aſſembly Ball, do hereby give Notice, that the Subſcription Money will be returned to the Subſcribers, on Application to

Richard Adams.

WILLIAMSBURG, February 4, 1762.

WHEREAS the Houſe of Burgeſſes and Miſſes, have thought proper, by their Reſolution of Yeſterday, to diſcontinue the Aſſembly Ball, which was intended to be given on Thurſday Evening next, in Honour of the Birth-Day of His Majeſty King George the Third: The Managers of the Aſſembly Ball, do hereby give Notice, that the Subſcription Money will be returned to the Subſcribers, on Application to

Richard Adams.

JUST IMPORTED,

A freſh Aſſortment of Drugs and Medicines,

By the SUBSCRIBER, at the Sign of the RHINOCEROS, next Door to the PRINTING-OFFICE, Williamsburg,

ALSO Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Raiſins of the Sun, Pepper, ſelected Currants and Carolina Candles, Almond Candles, Chocolate, Coffee, Barbadoes Sugar and Molaſſes, Oyls, Oatmeal, Starch, Gallipot Jellies, Preſerved Ginger and Muſtard, Orris, Ointment, Snuff, Salad Oil, Capers, Pickles and Walnuts, Black Lead Pots, Salt Lavender, Butcher's Broom, Hungary and Montpelier Waters, Tinctures, Balſam, Scotch Snuff Oil, Hungary Water, Bird Lime, Fishing Lines, Hooks, Corks, Gallipots, &c.

Whereas I have ſucceeded, upon their Sale, expended the Profits of all Such which Advertiſed their Goods for Sale, I hereby give Notice to my Debtors to diſcharge them by Bond or Note, or Settlement of Accounts, by the [illegible] next, or they may depend upon being ſued without Diſtinction. Any Perſon who has a Mind to be an Agent for the Sale of the above Goods, may be ſupplied with them upon reaſonable Terms, by the Quantity or Package.

Charles Hay.

TO be SOLD by the Subſcriber, on Thurſday the 8th of March next, at the late Dwelling-Houſe of Colonel George Lee, in Weſtmoreland County,

A LOT of Cattle, with Hogs to the Number of Fifty; alſo Two Hundred Head of Sheep, Two Hundred Barrels of Indian Corn, and Fifty Barrels of Wheat, all Sorts of Household Furniture, and ſundry other Things, which will be expoſed to Sale the 8th Day of June, 1762, for Bills of Exchange, or Sterling Money.

Richard Henry Lee,
Richard Lee,
John Tayloe, } Executors.

YORK Town, February 4, 1762.

ANY Perſon in Want of CABLES, of the following Sizes, Viz. Inch Rope, or Small Cordage of every Sort, may be ſupplied by the Subſcriber, on very Reaſonable Terms, at Yorkſhire.

Ayſcough Boucher, Jun.

WHEREAS my Wife Elizabeth has elopted from me, without any reaſonable Cauſe, I do therefore forewarn all Perſons from trading or correſponding with her on my Account, as I will not pay any Debts ſhe may contract.

Richard Bland, Jun.

Dinwiddie County, February, 1762.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in King and Queen, laſt October, a Negro Fellow, named Harry, about Five Feet nine Inches high, 24 or 25 Years old, and formerly belonged to Mr. John Tyree, of Amelia County; he has likewiſe Ties in Prince-George, Chesterfield and Dinwiddie, and it is probable he may attempt to paſs for a Freeman, as he has a Wife and Child who are free. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Slave, ſo that I may have him again, ſhall have Two Piſtoles Reward, beſides what the Law allows.

Edward Pegg.

WHEREAS my Wife Elizabeth Aldridge hath elopted from me, without any reaſonable Cauſe, I do therefore forewarn all Perſons from trading or correſponding with her on my Account, as I will not pay any Debts ſhe may contract.

David Bloxsome.

From the COUNCIL-CHAMBER,
January 21, 1762.

ALL SURVEYORS, whom it may concern,

are hereby defired to take Notice that they are ſtrictly prohibited from admitting any Perſon to be Sworn with their Chain or Inſtruments lying to the Weſt of the Allegheny Mountains, until further Orders ſhall iſſue thereon.

By Command of the GOVERNOUR.

H. Waggoner, Sec. &c.

WHEREAS many Sheriffs, Inſpectors and Clerks, have failed to pay the Taxes by Them collected, this is to give Notice that if They do not immediately ſettle their Accounts, and pay the Taxes due from Them, They will be proſecuted as the Law directs; and the ſeveral County-Court Clerks are deſired to ſend me a Liſt of the Sheriffs, and their Securities, from the Year 1755 to this Time.

John Robinson, Treaſurer.

THE Subſcriber intending ſoon for *Britain*,

deſires that all Perſons who have any Demands againſt him will apply for Payment, and that thoſe who are indebted to him will ſettle and diſcharge their reſpective Accounts. He has for Sale ſome good bottled CLARET in Caſes, five Dozen in each; old PORT Wine in Pipes, MADEIRA and VIDONIA Wines in Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter-Caſks. Orders directed to him, in *Penſylvania*, will be carefully complied with in his Abſence.

Charles Steuart.

TO be SOLD,

A TRACT of Land, containing 750 Acres, 300 of which are fine low Grounds, with a Plantation cleared thereon, an Overſeer's Houſe, and other neceſſary Houſes, in good Repair; the Land lies on *New River*, near *Boyd's Ferry*, in *Halifax* County. It will be ſhewn by applying to *George Watkins*, at *Halifax* Court-Houſe; and the Terms may be known of me, in *Petersburg*.

James Robertson.

COMMITTED to the Publick-Goal in *Williamſburg*, on the 20th of *November* laſt, a Malatto Man, 25 Years old, five Feet 6½ Inches high, born in *Old-Providence*; he is a well ſet Fellow, has a down Look, and came from *James-City* Goal, clad in a Blue Jacket with ſmall white Metal Buttons, a ſtriped Holland Shirt, and a Pair of Oſnabrugs Trowſers. The Owner may have him on paying the Law dirafts.

James Galt, K. P. W.

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